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## THE NEWS IN LONDON.

RENEWED INTEREST IN ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

BUMORS ABOUT EAST AFRICA-LORD SALISBURY ON THE LABOR QUESTION-STRIKES STILL PREVALENT - LORD SALISBURY TALK-

ING AND MR. GLADSTONE WRITING -SCHOOL BOARD SCANDALS-MR. MALLOCK'S NEW,

BOOK-PERSONAL.

Copyright: 1889: By The New-York Tribune. London, Nov. 30,-Mr. Eugene Schuyler's pleting the powers of the mixed tribunals, lightening the financial burdens or aiding the development of Egypt, Your Highness may be assured that such co-operation will never be lacking." That is interpreted by the English to mean that backed up by the United States, Support from the State Department at Washington while Mr. surprised the English Foreign Office; but they are beginning to understand Mr. Blaine better. There can be no question as to the wisdom of the policy which he has now announced in Egypt, where all real authority is and must continue to be English, in whose rule lies the only hope of prosperity for that country.

Nor is Egypt the only country where an Anglo-American policy will bear good fruit both to England and the United States. "The Times" of Thursday publishes a long letter from Mr. Staveley Hill on the North Pacific seal fisheries. which is an interesting account of this industry from the Canadian point of view of Mr. Hill, who is a lawyer holding a brief for the Canadian traders. The letter is chiefly important because it appears where it does, and because of "The Times's" comments. This journal in one sentence declares that the dispute, when carefully sifted, is one between rival traders, and in another that grave question of international law is raised by the American claims to close Behring Sea against Canadian fishers. The question does not admit of doubt, eries the leading journal; and it throws over Selden, the greatest lawyer of his day, as coolly as it does Mr. Staveley Hill, who certainly is not the greatest of his. Mr. Hill's letter is angry. "The Times," though positive that Mr. Blaine is wrong, keeps cool, and rejects the possibility of any permanent misunderstanding on such a matter between England and America.

The latest letters from Mr. Stanley are even more remarkable than those first published. He has at last completely captivated the English public, both scientific and general. Geographers recognize his new discoveries as of high value, while his adventures and his power of vividly describing them have impressed readers as never before. Any day may bring news of his arrival on the coast, but they say that England is not likely to see him before the end of January, if then. There are hints that he may take charge of British East Africa, and others that great annexations in Africa may be looked for, and that Mr. Stanley will bear sway over vast territories which are to fly the British Neither money nor men, nor official backing will fail him, and there is, according to these sanguine views, once more some hope that the African slave trade may be stifled. Portugal has had notice from Lord Salisbury to quit those parts of

Lord Salisbury is this week among the prophets. He, too, declares the wages question to be the question of the hour, and he sympathizes with the workingman. Everybody sympathizes with the workingman, and nobody's sympathy is more keen than that of those who have something to do with politics. But Lord Salisbury, instead of relegating political economy, when it becomes inconvenient, to the planet Saturn, still regards it as a thing of this earth. He tells the workingmen plainly that the amount of wages which they will receive depends upon the law of supply and demand, and upon the laws of the market. Like Mr. Morley, he opposes the eighthour law, and he seems inclined to consider emigration some remedy for the ills from which the masses suffer.

South Africa which she had annexed on paper.

Workingmen, however, show less and less disposition to accept advice from any quarter, and are more and more resolved to take the settlement of wages and other social questions into their own hands, if they can. The most restless of them all are now the miners, who all the week have been holding a conference at Newport. Their chief demand was at first for eight hours under ground, and no more. Upon this they seemed to be unanimous, but they adjourned the question of striking for eight hours tall the question of a strike for more wages has been settled. Wages, they admit, have advanced since the beginning of the year 20 per cent, but they demand another 10 per cent, and resolved to give notice terminate existing contracts, and to strike if necessary to secure the advance. All the strikers are to be supported by the resources of miners all over the Kingdom, and there will be no compromise and no surrender. Colliery owners say that it is impossible to pay what the men now demand, and there is a prospect of dear coal

and much trouble. agitators. Strikes still extend. The Maxim gunmakers insist on the abolition of piece-work. The iron-moulders of Sunderland want 10 per cent advance, and the masters offer 5 now and 5 next March. Cardinal Manning, never far off when agitation is going on, presides to-morrow over a meeting of shop-assistants who want shorter hours. The Northeastern Railway men are holding meetings all along the line. They, too, want what they undoubtedly ought to have, shorter hours, Thousands of gas-workers of various companies are at open war with their directors. One company, Barnsley, has yielded, and gives 20 per cent advance at intervals. The Mossley Company has now done likewise, and others are following. The dockers, with or without Cardinal Manning's help, are as restless as ever. "Pay for meal-times" is the grain-trimmers, and ery of have got it. The Welsh signalmen like the Northeastern are tating a strike for further concessions, though they have already obtained an increase of pay and a reduction of two hours. The Clyde engineers strike was anticipated by the masters with a lockout; eighteen firms, however, yielding on account of pressing contracts. The engineers gave in after two days, accepting what the employers offered, a halfpenny an hour after New-Year's Leeds, like most great industrial centres, is in a general ferment. Mals ers, tailors and tramway men are all on strike or threatening to strike. Bristol is not less so, though the cotton operatives' strike, which has lasted a month, is now settled by a compromise. Thursday 8,000 British dockers turned out against foreign competition Both dockers and employers say that the contest will be keen. They do not yet even attempt nego-

tistions, and trade is at a standstill. Gloucester

and Sharpness have followed Bristol's example.

The tinplate workers at Swansea and elsewhere

have extorted the 10 per cent they demanded.

Profitable orders from America are bringing the masters to terms. At Cardiff the millers started

out on the warpath on Tuesday-" more wages and

work? is their battle-cry. They have the Matienal Millers' Association behind them, and an

politely invite the men to state their proposals,

them, and bar out all intruders. They have an-Many of Messrs Silvers' men have already gone engaged in London. The tailors are stirring, Car- from shock and exhaustion. Without the operadinal Manning's name again figuring at the meet- tion he would certainly have died. ing of the committee. They mean to begin their campaign forthwith against sweating. The Dublin master bakers and operatives had the good sense to arbitrate, ond the arbitrators have granted the operatives an increase of four shillings a week all round. They speech to the Khedive on his reception as American had asked for six. The London plasterers are Consul-General in Egypt has excited remark. He meeting, talking and complaining, with the formidis reported to have said: "If the co-operation able help of Mr. John Burns, who preaches of the United States be thought useful for com- combination as the sole means of getting good wages. But Mr. Burns, sobered by success and responsibility, no longer urges a general labor strike all over London. Long as this catalogue is, it might be made longer. The instances are enough to show once more how general is that stir English authority and policy in Egypt will be and ferment of labor at which Mr. John Morley and others look on with satisfaction.

The Nottingham conferences, at which Lord Blaine was Secretary of State would once have Salisbury spoke, were of interest from their numbers and enthusiasm. On Tuesday evening the meeting was not less than twelve thousand strong, the Duke of Portland presiding, and the aristocracy attending from all the adjacent counties, and the Classes and the Masses joining They were of still more interest from Lord Salisbury's outspoken frankness on various burning questions. He discoursed jauntily upon the philosophy of loopholes, as illustrated by his great opponent. But Lord Salisbury himself does not mind saying what he thinks, what his policy is, and what he is willing to pledge himself and his party to attempt. The only new point about Ireland is Land Purchase, which is to be voluntary, not compulsory. But he warns the Gladstonians that even if the Unionists are beaten at the next election, they will maintain the fight for the Union. The Lords will reject any bill for dividing the Empire. He scoffs at the notion of abolishing the House of Lords. Then he plunges into the social questions mentioned above, and sundry others, in a brilliant series of short, pithy and thoughtful speeches.

Mr. Gladstone is again busy with arithmetical gymnastics, choosing "The Nineteenth Century" for December as the arena for these interesting performances. They delight his admirers, but they do not absolutely confound his enemies His adroit manipulation of figures-nothing is more adroit than his "Electoral Facts of Today"-conducts him by easy steps into the region of prophecy. From the dizzy altitude of his mathematical trapeze he beholds clearly and proclaims loudly the certain triumph of Home Rule at the next general election, with a majority in the House of Commons of 80 or 116, according as you adjust the figures or diversify the calculations But if you believe one Tory organ, Mr. Gladstone's wish is father to his political equations, and his fancies have got the better of some of the most elementary principles of arithmetic. He counts his gains twice over, and his figures are a juggle, cries another; while a third describes the article as consisting exclusively of assertions and assumptions. It is astonishing enough; observes "The Times," that even Mr. Gladstone's ingenuity should be able to find in the simple fact that his party have galzed eleven seats during three years material to fill eleven pages in a monthly review. Perhaps it is. But he and his article also fill more than eleven columns of editorials in yesterday morning's papers. They do not accept his facts or figures. His one organ is the one exception. But they have to discuss

Much the most interesting sentence in Mr Gladstone's rather bewildering paper is his veiled menace to the House of Lords. "There is," he says, "already in view force enough and to spare o carry the next House of Commons. But the longer it is allowed to continue its growth, the more able it will be to deal also with the House of Lords, or the more likely it will be, let us sagacious temper which eschews a hopeless and lisastrous conflict." So perhaps there will be a blast from the Gladstonian trumpet against the House of Lords at Manchester next week. The National Liberal Federation holds a great meeting there, and Mr. Gladstone either will or will not explain what Home Rule now means.

The School Board scandals continue, and the inquiry enlarges rather than diminishes their The Board has now discussed the subject of insecure and unsanitary school-houses through The chairman of the two weekly meetings. Works Committee declared that probably twothirds of all the buildings erected by the Board are bad, both the materials used and the workmanship being inferior. It is not denied that many children have been poisoned; some have died, and many more are still in danger, both from sewer gas and from ricketty walls, builders deny some of these statements; but the truth will come out presently in court, for the Board has sued some of the builders for damages, and some of the builders have sued the Board to libel. Meantime the amount admittedly spent by this body on buildings, of which a large proportion are admittedly defective, rise to over twenty million dollars. The law still compels parents to send their children to schools where pestilence is rife. Only one or two of the worst have been closed.

The Morals of Trade controversy also continues -if a discussion which is all on one side can be called a controversy. The incriminated trades-men continue silent. Their profits are now stated at from 100 to 200 per cent. Nobody seems to understand how they can be diminished, and no tradesman ever pretends to conduct his business honestly. Free trade, not fair trade, is the English merchant's maxim. The builders are more heartily denounced than any other. Mr. John Burns says that the building trade is a system of organ-

Mr. Mallock's new book, "In an Enchanted Island," is a book on Cyprus, full of interesting details and picturesque description mingled with some of that political reflection in a purely Tory vein which is characteristic of the author. Life in Cyprus, though primitive, is not precisely Arendian, for murder, even under British rule, is an everyday offence. Even little boys practise it on each other. Mr. Mallock's volume is, says one critic of authority, delightful, almost enchanting, like Cyprus itself.

The list of British tourists recently returning from America includes the Dowager Countess of Shrewsbury and the Countess of Selkirk. These two ladies, having travelled seventeen thousand miles in three months, arrive full of enthusiasm ver their discoveries. Lady Shrewsbury wishes her friends in America to know how grateful she is for their inexhaustible kindness. Not less kind, she says, were all the Americans whom she encountered in her many journeys East and West. During the whole of them they met but one single instance of incivility, and she declares America to be the paradise of travel, and American railway officials, with the single exception above noted, the most amiable of mankind.

The American Minister is still detained at Ver ailles by his son's illness. Young Mr. Lincoln was attacked early this month by a carbuncle, which was extensive and painful, but not at first

interesting struggle is expected. The employers alarming. In two days the malignity suddenly became such as to require a surgical operation The Silvertown India-rubber strike has invoked in order to save his life. The operation was the support of the London Trades Council. But performed last week by Dr. Pean, the celethe Silvertown employers are made of sterner brated Paris surgeon, assisted by the Versailles stuff than most men, and they carry on work surgeon, Dr. Klon, who has attended the patient by importing both workmen and food to feed from the beginning. The improvement in his condition is now so marked as to leave hardly a nounced that they mean to fight to the bitter end. doubt of recovery. But the boy cannot be moved for some weeks. The operation was so severe back, and as many more new ones have been that for some hours his life was in great danger

The death of Mr. Pendleton, the late American Minister to Germany, is announced this week from Brussels. His memory deserves full honor, for he Ministers who have represented their country honorably to it and to themselves. He was held in high esteem throughout his mission in Berlin, where his abilities and character were alike respected by his colleagues, by the American residents, by the late Emperor, by Prince Bismarck dents, by the late Emperor, by Frince and by Count Herbert Bismarck, who as Foreign Dudley.

Mr. Armour was the first witness. Minister knew Mr. Pendleton intimately, liked him well and freely expressed his good opinion of him.

Mr. Tupper's death elicits some half-respectful notices of his life. Nobody means to be unkind, but nobody now cares for what he wrote. What the British respect is his early success. He persunded the Philistines of fifty years ago that his Proverbial Philosophy" had some value, but the Philistines of to-day have found other gods than Tupper to worship.

THE CITY OF PARIS NOT TO BE WITHDRAWN. London, Nov. 30.—The officials of the Inman Line deny the report that the steamer City of Paris will be withdrawn from transatlantic service. They say she will leave Liverpool for New-York on December 11, and will sail on her return on December 25. She will pathted and renovated, but will resume her trips in February, salling from Liverpool on February 5 and from New-York on her return on February 19.

VAN TASSEL WAS NOT EATEN BY SHARKS. San Francisco, Nov. 30.—The man who made a parachute ascent at Honolulu on November 16, fell Professor Van Tassel, as has been reported, but one Joseph Lawrence. Lawrence was travelling under the name of Van Tassel and represented himself as the Professor's brother.

EXTENT OF THE CUBAN "REVOLUTION." Key West, Fla., Nov. 30 .- From letters received here from Havana it appears that the reported revolution in Cuba was confined in its scope to the shooting of a Spanish civil officer in the San Cristobal ribt at Cardenas and a street fight between two Spanish regiments stationed at Matanzas.

BENEFITS OF A WORLD'S FAIR. Paris, Nov. 30 .- The traffic receipts of the French raflways during the six months of the Exhibition show an excess of 85,000,000 francs over the receipts of the corresponding period in 1888.

A DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED. Glasgow, Nov. 30.—The Home Secretary has com-muted the death sentence imposed on John W. Laurie, who was convicted of the murder of a tourist, Edward Rose, on the Island of Arran, and who was respited a few days ago to penal servitude for life.

"REFORMS " IN THE BALTIC PROVINCES. St. Petersburg, Nov. 30.—The reforms in the ad-ministration of the Baltic provinces have gone into effect. Under the new Administration journalist are deprived of the franchise and the Russian language

AMERICAN GIRL AND INDIAN PRINCE. Halifax, N. S., Nov. 30.—An evening newspaper is responsible for the announcement of the engage-ment of Prince Victor Phuleep-Singh to Miss Turnlegeere, of Fifth-ave., New-York. Prince Victor is at present attached to the staff of General Sir John Ross, the commander of the Eritish troops in North

No such name as Turnlegeere appears in the City

CIGAR FACTORIES IN CUBA AT WORK. Havana, Nov. 30.—All of the cigar factories belong-ing to the so-called trust, with the exception of the Cabanas factory, are at work.

London, Nov. 30.—The Duke of Cumberland will institute a suit in the French courts to nullify the will

STRUCK ON THE ROCKS IN A POG.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 30.—News has been received from Victoria, B. C., that the steamer Idaho ran on Race Rocks yesterday morning. The steamer had on board 800 barrels of lime and large quantities of fish the steamer ran on the reef while going at full speed, the steamer ran on the reef while going at full speed. She struck amidships and remained fast, while the water poured in and soon drove the men out of the hull of the vessel. The steamer caught fire several times from the slacked lime. The vessel is valued at \$50,000 and is insured. So far as known no lives were lost.

A SIGN OF PROGRESS IN CHINA.

Hong Kong, Nov. 30.—The Governor of Liang Kwang has been appointed Viceroy of the Hoo He Is the prime he railway project. It is expected that the con

AN ELECTRO-TECHNICAL EXHIBITION. Frankfort, Nov. 30 .- At a meeting to-day of mee chants, engineers, financiers and scientists, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for an in ernational electro-technical exhibition, to be held from June to October next year. Dr. Siemens, Mr. Edison and Sir William Thomson were nominated honorary members of the committee.

CHOLERA SPREADING IN PERSIA. Washington, Nov. 30,-The Department of State Is nformed by the United States Minister in Persia of the increase of cholera in that country, and of the Bakon and Julfa of a general quarantine against ar-rivals from Persia. The disease has now reached Kermansha, but has not yet made its appearance at

yielding to the terms of the company. The strikers will resume work on Monday.

HYPPOLITE GRANTS AMNESTY. Washington, Nov. 30.—The Secretary of State has eccived from Frederick Douglass a dispatch of Novemer 18, announcing the presentation of his letter of redence to President Hyppolite on November 14. Mr. Douglass also reports that the President of Hayti, by his proclamation dated November 15, 1880, has granted full and complete amnesty to all fitzens harged with political offences.

Chicago, Nov. 30 (Special).—Fire broke out at the Commercial Hotel this forenoon. It was traced to an unused straw mattress and was plainly incendiary. The police arrested Dickson, the porter. He confessed that John G. Tompkins, the proprietor, had, given him \$200 to burn the building. Tompkins was then arrested. The building was insured.

NAVASSA RIOTERS IN THE JURY'S HANDS. Baltimore, Nov. 30.—The trial of the Navassa rioters closed to-day and the case was given to the At 5 o'clock, the jury not being agreed, the ourt adjourned until Monday morning, and the lary was instructed to bring in a sealed verdiet at that

The American Institute closed its annual fair last night. Its net receipts are about \$5,000 above those of hast year, making a balance of nearly \$13,000. Notwithstanding the ection Day 25,000 people visited the exhibition, and proved to be a wise one. Charles Wager Hull was last night presented with a gold-headed gbony cane by the

## P. D. ARMOUR TESTIFIES.

FILLING THE SENATORS WITH INFORMA-TION ABOUT DRESSED-BEEF.

JUSTIFFING HIMSELF BEFORE SENATOR VEST'S COMMITTEE - BELONGS TO NO COMBINA-TION AND HAS NO PRIVATE ARRANGE-

MENT WITH ANY RAILROAD.

Washington, Nov. 30 .- Senator Vest's committee which has been investigating the dressed-beef business of the country for some months, having visited inquiry during the recess of Congress, resumed the examination of witnesses this morning, in the room of the Senate Committee on Commerce. There were present of the committee Senators Vest, Coke, Parwell, Manderson and Plumb, and a number of persons in terested as witnesses or otherwise. Among them was P. D. Armour, the Chicago beef and pork packer, whose presence the committee failed to secure at its sittings in that city. He was accompanied by his attorneys, Messrs. W. J. Campbell, Martin, Quinn and

he had been in all his life. The dressed-beef business began to be important about ten years ago. For the first two three years it was not remunerative, as methods had to be studied and the business learned. In 1881 or 1882 it had become a paying business. "Prices are lower now," said the witness, "than they were when we began the dressed-beef business. I cannot give the exact figures." Mr. Armour was asked to what he attributed the decrease in prices. He said to Senator Vest that he had prepared a written statement, which would give his views upon this point. This was satisfactory to the committee, and W. J.

Quinn, one of Mr. Armour's "young men," as Mr. Armour termed him, read a long statement, which included the figures of the business for a term of years and a comparison of prices at Chicago in 1883 and 1889 and will sail on her return on December 25.

then be hauled off for a time to allow her being duction in prices of canned beef products of 50 per cent. In conclusion, the statement denied that the firm of Armour & Co. had engaged in any combination whatever to fix the price to be paid for cattle, or the price for which the product should be sold. An abstract was given of the dressed beef business of the a public agitation occurred, resulting in the appointment of the committee conducting the investigation This abstract showed that 340,650 head had been dressed, on which the net profit was \$418,105, an average of \$1 32 per head.

Resuming his oral testimony, Mr. Armour said that over-production and over-marketing were responsible

Senator Vest then discussed with the witne embination of packers to fix the prices of the better cuts so as to prevent a decline from over-supply, ruleous to the dealers in these meats. The witness said this combination included the other packers We make the same prices," he added.

"With whom do you fix these prices?"
"That I decline to state until after consulting my attorney," responded the witness.

Senator Vest produced a statement from Mr. Armour's brother, who appeared before the committee at Kansas City, showing that he lost \$6 23 on a 1,200pound corn-fed bullock that cost him \$3.75 per 100.

"How is it that you make \$1.32 on a steer in Chicago, which he loses \$6.23 on a steer in Kansas City!"

"I don't know anything about that, statement. There are so many things entering into the cutting up of a steer, and the state of the market, that he might lose that amount on a steer cut up the day that statement was made. I am not an expert," the witness added, in reply to Senator Vest's statement that he was asked to reply as an expert.

Mr. Armour admitted being a member of the hospacking pool of 1886, in Chicago. "We paid 25 cents a hog for the privilege of killing them. There was no limit to the number we killed. There were eighteen firms and persons interested in the agreement."

Senator Vest-Have you any agreement now with any person as to the peices that shall be charged in certain districts!

"Absolutely none."

"Is there any agreement as to division of territory?" Witness declined to answer this.

"Dot you and other firms not agree to divide contracts, to furnish certain public institutions, and then divide the receiplis."

"Not to my knowledge."

"Have you any private arrangement with any rail-road or railroad association for reduced rates!" pound corn-fed bullock that cost him \$3 75 per 100.

buteners to buy our masse, the petition with them; except in the one insance at Akon, where an unjust boveout was made upon us." As to the state of the market. Mr. Armour said if he were in the cattle business, he would stay in it now; that he sees indications of a greatly improved condition of prices within the next three years.

The matter of the price of oleo of laws called to the attention of the witness. Mr. Armour had stated in his paper that the Oleo marcarine law had caused a part of the decline in the price of ober cattle. Senator Plumb asked him to explain how it was that the price of oleo oil had decreased only 30 per exet, while that of canned beef had decreased 50 per cent. Witness said he would not undershe that.

The Senator asked Mr. Armour if it was not a fact that when a buyer for Armour & Co. has made a bid on a certain lot of cattle the buyers of other packers would not touch those cattle.

"Not at all; never in any case," responded the witness.

ness. Sonator Plumb remarked that they were prosperous Sonator Plumb remarked that they were prosperous States for having been striking against each other so long. To this the witness responded that the business was open, and the packers would welcome new blood in the business.

"I suppose you know," said the Senator, "that cattle men all over the country utterly disbelieve in

"I suppose you know, and the cattle men all over the country utterly dishelieve in this competition."

Mr. Armour said that if such a belief existed, and he admitted that there was some such belief, it was due to false information concerning the condition of affairs. Mr. Armour admitted, in response to a question of Senator Vest, that a combination did exist among the beef packers for the purpose of fixing prices of the better cuts of beef in New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illimois, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee and Minnesota. Witness denied being interested with swift, & Co. in the purchase of the Hollis Dressed Beef Company, of New-England. He could give the committee no information as to the condition or prospects of the American Dressed Beef Company, which was reported to have been organized in New-York some time ago. It was, he said, generally understood to be a Wall Street movement. Mr. Armour said the three establishments using the name of Armour were entirely distinct, under separate managements and in active competition against one another. So active is the competition, he said, that, as his brother in Kansas could have told the committee, it had rearly ruptured family relations. Witness is a partner in the three concerns.

A FRENCH RAILWAY STRIKE ENDED.

Paris, Nov. 30.—The strike among the employes of the Western Railroad Company has ended by the men yielding to the terms of the company. The strikers

A NEW DELEGATE TO THE MARINE CONFERENCE. Washington, Nov. 30 -Brar Admiral Franklin, president of the International Marine Conference, has been informed of the appointment of A. C. Cheney as dele-gate to the Conference from Nicaragua. - Mr. Cheney is president of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Com-pany.

SNAITH WANTS TO BE TRIED IN ALBANY COUNTY Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 30,-Justice Kennedy this morning heard the motion to change the place of the trial in the case of the people against John Snabh. from Oneida to Albany County. The Justice took the papers and will decide later.

THE STRANDED CITY OF LONG BRANCH. Keyport, N. J., Nov. 30 (Special).—The stern-wheelsteamer City of Long Branch, which was beached here by the big storm of September and floated off last week, has been again driven back upon the beach.
This time even her keel is nearly out of water. An
effort will be made next week to float her off into
Rartan Bay. She lies directly east of the foot of
Broad-st.

STOLEN MONEY FOUND IN HIS SHOES. Princeton, N. J., Nov. 30, -Charles Easton, a colored valler at the Students' Club, stole \$150 to-day from the landlady, Mrs. William Warren. He denied his guilt, but \$310 was found in his shoes and the remainder in his clothes. He has just finished a term of imprisonment for stealing diamonds of Mrs. George Roebling, of Trenton. He has a wife and three chil-tices.

Atlanta, Nov. 30.-The proprietors of "The Con-stitution" have voluntarily raised the wages of their compositors 5 per cent. The office is run outside of ANOTHER LIFE SACRIFICED.

THE DEADLY ELECTRIC WIRE CLAIMS ONE MORE

The public has been lulled into a sense of ecurity because no more fatal accidents from electric light wires have occurred since Feeks, the

lineman, met his death on a pole at Chambers and Centre sts., but last night it was shown that there is still great danger, in spite of the efforts of the Mayor, Grand Jury, Coroner, the Board of Electrical Control, the electrical companies and the courts to make the wires safe.

At 11:15 p. m. Harry Harris, a clerk in the dry-goods store of Bernard Calens, at No. 675 Eighth-ave., went out to bring a showcase, which stood on the sidewalk, into the store. As he caught hold of the show-case, he came in contact with an electric light wire and was instantly killed.

His body was taken to the Twenty-second Precinct Police Station, in West Forty-seventh-st. Harris was twenty-two years old and lived at No. 359 West Forty-fifth-st.

\* AN ENGINEER BEHEADED.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM GREAT LOSS OF LIFE IN A RAILWAY COLLISION.

Providence, Nov. 30.-The Old Colony steamboat rain for Stonington was in collision with a switch engine at Branch-ave, bridge to-night. The two engines were smashed. George Burnham, age fortyfive, of Boston, unmarried, the engineer of the Old

DOM PEDRO AT CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS.

THE EXILED EMPEROR HAD PLEASANT WEATHER ON THE VOYAGE FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Landon, Nov. 30.-The Portuguese steamer Alagous, with ex-Emperor Dom Pedro and his party on board, arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verd Islands, to-day. All the members of the party are well.

Upon the arrival of the Alagons at St. Vincent an attempt was made to interview Dom Pedro concerning the events that had led to his deposition and exile-He declined, however, to enter into any discussion relative to the revolution, but stated that he had been reated with the utmost kindness throughout.

The Alagoas will proceed for Misbon to morrow. When the steamer arrived at St. Vincent she was flying the new flag of the United States of Brazil. The flag remained flying until the Brazilian Vice-Consul poarded her and informed the captain that the Provisional Government had given instructions that the old flag was to be holsted at St. Vincent and Lisbon. The officers of the steamer, not having direct orders from Rio Janeiro, declined to make the change. They, how-ever, immediately sent a cable dispatch to Rio Janeiro asking for orders relative to the flag, pending the ar-

asking for orders relative to the flag, pending the arrival of which the Alagoas flies no flag at all.

The Alagoas was convoyed four and one-half days from Rio Janeiro by a Brazilian man-of-war. The warship was much slower than the Alagoas, and the latter's passage was consequently much longer than it would otherwise have been. Fine weather was experienced all the way from Rio Janeiro to St. Vincent.

As soon as the Alagoas dropped anchor in the harbor a boat was sent ashore bearing a cable message to the King of Portugal from the ex-Emperor Dom Pedro. The late Emperor acknowledged with gratefulness the offer by the King of a palace for his residence, but said that he could not accept the favor. Immediately upon his arrival at Lisbon the ex-Emperor will go to the Hotel Braganza. There he will take up his former quarters, and after a rest of a few days will proceed to Nice.

Dom Pedro went ashore at St. Vincent. When he landed the Portuguese corvette Eartholemew Dias, which was in the harbor, hoisted the Portugues flag and fired a royal salute. The fortresses did likewise.

TROUBLE IMPENDING IN THE HOUSE. CERTIFICATES OF WEST VIRGINIA CLAIMANTS TO SEATS MAY CAUSE IT.

Washington, Nov. 30 (Special).—There is talk to-night of trouble in the House as soon as it will have organized after the election of the Speaker on Monday It is feared that it may grow out of the extraordinary certificates which the four Representatives from West Virginia will present, or rather the extraordinary letter of the Governor of that State, by which that official saw fit to accompany the certificates.

A number of Republican Representatives are of the opinion that these certificates should be examined ermitted to take their seats bers-elect obtained their certificates certainly furnishes a substantial reason for a thorough investigation of by declaring these three scats, for the present at least, vacant. But the Democratic leaders are credited to-night with a desire to retaliate, and with this end the Democrats an opportunity to av

## THE FIRE RECORD.

FLAMES AT THE STATE CAPITAL. gas-house, on Montgomery, near Columbia-st., at 7 o'clock this morning, and the flames communicated t he paper warehouse of Jacob Leonard & Son, Nos. 605 o 609 Broadway, and the Albany Casket Company, Nos. 601 and 603 Browlway. Both were a total Several other buildings were also damaged, An estimate of the losses places them as ionows; Leonard & Son, \$50,000; Olcott & King, \$6,000; M. M. McDonough, \$4,000; Case & Co., \$4,000; Samuels & Illich, \$4,000; the Delevan Gas Company, \$3,000; C. Ten Eyck, \$2,000; families in buildings, \$1,000. The total will foot up \$75,000. The insurances on the destroyed property are in the following agencies; London and Lancashire, Anglo-Nevada, Lancashire, Transatiantic, Rose's Agency, German-American, Pa-cific, American, New-York Equitable, Fliemen's, Spring Garden, Empire State and Russell's Agency.

DAMAGE DUE TO AN ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRE. Chicago, Nov. 30 (Special) .- An electric light wire ignited the six-story building of R. D. Shepherd, at Fifth-ave, and Kinzle-st., to-night, and ninutes the whole sixth story was burned out. The oss is estimated at #360,000.

DAMAGE TO SHIPPING ON LAKES AND AT SEA East Tawas, Mich., Nov. 30.—The storm continued until last night. The barges Mears and Midnight went shore off Pish on Wednesday night. The crews were taken off yesterday. Mate Powers of the Midnight had a leg broken and Daniel Mowatt, a sailor on had a leg broken and Daniel Mowatt, a sailor on the Mears has died from the effects of the exposure. All the men suffered terribly. Both barges will be a total loss. The steam barge Wilhelm, which was towing them until the line parted, was badly damaged and lost meet of her deckload of lumber. The barges Peck and Wesley are ashore near Whitestone Point and the first named will go to pieces. All vessels putting in here report terrible weather.

Port Huron, Mich., Nov. 30.—Captains of vessels partiting here report the stump on Lake Huron the

arriving here report the storm on Lake Huron the vorst in years. "Sandy" Mitchell, cook on the schooner Mary L. Breck, was washed overboard and frowned yesterday.

Manitowoc, Wis., Nov. 30.-The Goodrich people expect to float the steamer City of Ludington to-morrow. The steamer Anna Smith and two schooners are ashore a few miles below and are total wrecks. Second Mate Henry Reume, of the Anna Smith, was drowned. All others were rescued. The steamer was valued at \$50,000, and the schooners at about \$25,000 each.

Boston, Nov. 30.-The steam-barge G. H. Prior, of the Metropolitan Steamship Company, -loaded with cotton from the steamer Neptune, paried her moorings in the heavy wind last night and careened, throwing 350 bales of cotton overboard. About 250 bales have been recovered and a tugboat is trying to save the remainder.

Rockland, Me., Nov. 30.—The schooner James, Captain Burnsee, of St. John, went ashore in Deer Island

thoroughfare. About 10,000 feet of lumber was lost from the vessel.

Chicago, Nov. 30 (Special).-The Troga is ashore on Gray's Reef, Michigan, and the Queen and Whitney are in the same condition. All the lighters and everal large tugs with about one hundred men have gone to unload the cargoes. The amount of property now on Gray's Reef represents nearly \$1,000,000. The Red Wing is probably a total loss. Another schooner in distress is the H. W. Sage. The Sage struck the beach at 4 p. m., Wednesday, and soon became a total wrock. The crew reached the shore yesterday. They suffered terribly from the cold.

## MR. REED THE NEXTSPEAKER

NOMINATED ON THE SECOND BALLOT BY THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS,

RECEIVING EIGHTY-FIVE VOTES-HIS NOMINA

TION MADE UNANIMOUS-EDWARD

M'PHERSON CHOSEN

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, will be the next Speaker of the House of Representatives. In the Republican caucus, which met at noon to-day, he received on the second ballot eighty-five votes, or one more than he required to secure the nomination. The vote on the

first ballot in detail was as follows:

quired to secure the nomination. The vote on the first ballot in detail was as follows:

Reed-Arnold, Atkinson, Baker, Banks, Bayne, Belden, Bingham, Boutelie, Brosius, Brower, Candler, of Massachusetts; Carter, Caswell, Cheatham, Clark, of Wissonsin; Cogswell, Coleman, Comstock, Connetl, Craig, Daizell, Darlington, Deiano, Dingley, Dorsey, Farquhar, Flood, Fanston, Greenhalge, Grout, Hall, Haugen, Kolly, of Kansas; Ketcham, Knapp, Lalollette, Laldlaw, Lansing, Lehlbach, Lodge, McCormick, McKenna, Miles, Müllien, Moffit, Moore, of New-Hampshire; Morrill, Morse, Nute, O'Neill, of Pennsylvania; Owen, of Indiana; Payne, Perkins, Quack-enbush, Raines, Randall, of Massachusetts; Ray, Reed, of Maine; Rife, Rockwell, Russell, Sanford, Sawyer, Scranton, Sherman, Simonds, Spooner, Slewart, of Vermont; Stivers, Thomas, Townsend, of Pennsylvania; Van Schatek, Wade, Walker, of Massachusetts; Wallace, of Massachusetts; Wallace, of New-York; Watson, Yardley-78.

McKinley-Beckwith, Boothman, Browne, of Virginia; T. M. Browne, Buchaman, of New-Jersey; Burton, Butterworth, Caldwell, Cooper, Culbertson, of Pennsylvania; Dehaven, Evans, Ewart, Frank, Grosvenor, Harmer, Houk, Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Kennedy, Kinsey, McCord, McKinley; Morey, Neidringhaus, Osborne, Pugsley, Scull, Snyser, Snider, Stockbridge, Ezra B. Taylor, Joseph D. Taylor, Thompson, Townsend, of Colorado; Wickham, Williams, of Ohio; Wilson, of Kennucky; Wilson, of Washington; Wright-59.

Cannon-Adams, Anderson, of Kansas; Bartine, Cannon, Cheadie, Dunnell, Gest, Gifford, Henderson, of Illinos; Hill, Hitt, Hopkins, Lind, Mason, Payson, Peters, Post, Rowell, Smith, Taylor, Turner, of Kansas, Vandever-22.

Henderson-Bergen, Conger Dolliver, Finley, Fick, Gear, Hanbrough, Henderson, of Iowa; Kerr, of Iowa; Lacy, Laws, McComas, Pickler, Reed, of Iowa; Struble, Sweeney-16.

Burrows-Allen, of Michigan: Helknap, Bliss, Bowden, Brewer, Burrows, Cuicheon, O'Donnell, Stephenson, Wheeler, of Michigan-10. Total 165.

On the second ballot the vote stood: Reed; 85: McKinley, 3

85; McKinley, 38; Cannon, 19; Burrows, 103 Henderson, 14. Total, 166. The additional vote was that of Mr. Hermann, of Oregon, who arrived too late for the first trial of strength between the different candidates. Mr. Reed gained, as will be seen, seven votes on the second ballot. They were those of Bergen, Gifford and Lind, who had previously supported Cannon; of Culbertson, of Pennsylvania, who had been a McKinley man; of Hansbrough and Pickler, who left the Henderson column, and of Hermann, who was, so to speak, a new arrival. Of course the nomination was then made unanimous.

The caucus had been called to meet at noon, but long before that hour the corridors of the House wing of the Capitol were taken possession of by a crowd of busy canvassers, with an attendant following of equally interested speculators on the result of the fight. It seemed as if the up-town headquarters of the candidates had been moved down bodily to the Capitol, and the latest gossip of the situation was to be obtained in every corner of the broad halls and lobbics which surround the main hall of the House. Each candidate had his supporters in this eager and excited crowd of talkers, and there was no lack of onfidence shown in the fortunes of any aspirant Up to noon the House itself was open to those who could persuade the doorkeeper that they had business within. But these were comparatively few; and the great majority of those who filled the hallways merely circulated to and fro, touching elbows with one another, and picking up the freshest information from the seat of the fight.

Just before the doors were closed; and the caucus called to order inside, word was passed around that an open ballot would be taken. It had been expected that the vote would be se cret, and the decision to change to the roll-call was thought to be a confession of weakness on the part of the Western candidates. The proposition to vote viva voce, it was said, came from Mr. Cannon's friends, and was readily accept by the managers of Mr. Reed's canvass. It soon after reported that an open ballot had been agreed to unanimously. For twenty minutes or nore while the caucus was getting ready for the first hallot the crowd outside waited impatiently, and the officials at the door of the members' lobby, underneath the press gallery, were kept busy answering questions about the progress of things inside.

Finally there was a shout along the corridor, and a messenger ran out into the crowd with a pfece of paper in his hand. On it was a tally hurriedly taken of the first ballot, the figures of which were soon carried all over the House wing, and as quickly modified into a dozen different results by the ready pencils of speculative scorekeepers. The first report gave Mr. Reed seventy-six votes. A later one brought his strength up to seventyeight. This was within seven votes of a majority of the whole membership of the House, and all but the most ardent backers of the other candidates saw that the pext ballot would be decisive. The crowd was too divided in its sympathies to cheer, but much good-natured chaffing was indulged in

at the expense of the Western boomers in the lobby. The second ballot was taken more expeditiously, and about half-past 1 o'clock there was another sudden break in the crowd nearest the door to the members' lobby. This time a messenger was hurrying off hatless to the telegraph station at the other end of the wing. " Reed has got it," was the cry. Then it was announced that enough votes had been transfered to the Maine candidate during the roll-call, still unfinished, to give him an absolute majority, not only in the caucus out in the total Republican membership. The figures came soon after, and the motley assemblage n the corridors began to drift gradually away. There was a little enthusiasm and a great feeling of relief over the speedy termination of a contest which has lasted so long and offered so many

apparently conflicting grounds for speculation. Shortly afterward the crowd waiting outside was informed that the contest for the clerkship had been decided in favor of Edward McPherson, who received 116 votes, while his opponent, Major John

been decided in favor of Edward McPherson, who received 116 votes, while his opponent, Major John M. Carson, polled only fifty. The office of door-keeper went to Adams, of Maryland, by eighty-four votes, his rival, Wheat, of Wisconsin, receiving eighty. The place of sergeant.at-arms was given to ex-Congressman Holmes, of Iowa, by a vote of 142 to thirteen for Reed, of Minnesota.

The Rev. Charles B. Ramsdell, of the North Presbyterian Church of Washington, was nominated for chaplain, receiving 84 votes out of a total of 147, the remainder being divided among half a dozen other candidates.

An analysis of the vote given to Mr. Reed shows some highly interesting results. On the shows some highly interesting results. On the final ballot his support came from twenty-two different States, as follows: New-England—Condifferent States, as follows: New-England—Condifferent States. As New-Jersey 2, Pennsylvania 16. New-York 18, New-Jersey 2, Pennsylvania 16. New-York 18, New-Jersey 2, Pennsylvania 16. New-York 18, New-Jersey 2, Pennsylvania 16. New-Tork 18, New-Jersey 2, Pennsylvania 16. New-Tork 18, New-Jersey 2, Pennsylvania 16. Nouthon 2, North Dakota 1; total 21. South Dakota 2, North Dakota 1; total 21. South Dakota 2, North Dakota 1; total 21. South Dakota 2, Southern States—Couisiana 1, North Carolina 2; Southern States—Louisiana 1, North Carolina 2; Southern States—Louisiana 1, North Carolina 2; South Dakota 2, Grand total 85.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Reed's support was 1 total 2. Grand total 85.

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